NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1899. -2 PARTS, 24 PAGES, WITH ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT, 20 PAGES.

A CARGO OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION FURNISHED TO AGUINALDO.

FREDERICK W. SUTTERLE, FORMERLY OF

PHILADELPHIA, THE CHIEF CON-SPIRATOR-STEAMER PASIG TO

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE THIBUNE.

Washington, July 29 .- Interesting developments are expected within the next few days arms and ammunition and the American who furnished them. While the officials of the State and Navy departments manifest the utmost reserve on the subject, it is known that incontestable evidence is in the possession of the authorities which will cause the confiscation of the American steamer Pasig, now detained at Manila, and that Frederick W. Sutterle, formerly of Philadelphia, will have to avoid countries paving extradition treaties with the United the declaration prohibiting the use of expansive States. Perhaps the scandal will affect other Americans of hitherto good repute, though their connection with the affair may not prove crimi-

The following cable dispatch was received at the Navy Department from Admiral Dewey early in the morning of September 27, last;

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, Having received information American steamer Abby left Macao September 21 with cargo of arms for Batangas, sent McCulloch. Arrived Batangas 23d. Found her in harbor, ed three days earlier and landed Filipines on board. They refused information and had no papers whatever, Seized and brought her here, where now hold her. This steamer, formerly Pasig, registered American vessel, United States Convoyage of same kind before

This dispatch has recently acquired a significance little imagined at the time of its receipt It is now known that an American register was illegally granted to the Pasig by the United American and loaded with American arms purchased for Aguinaldo after the capture of Manila by the Americans. She delivered ave hundred rifles and five hundred thousand cartridges to the insurgents, to be used, against the Spaniards, but against the United

SUTTERLE'S PARTNER CONFESSED.

For a long time no conclusive evidence could be secured against the Abby, and about the time Admiral Dewey sailed for home, orders were Some additional facts had just at that time come to the knowledge of Captain Barker, and he astonished he Navy Department by replying that a man named Grimes had made a full confession regarding the filibustering exploits of the Pasig, which would be forwarded to Wash-

This confession must have reached here some time ago, for Captain Barker has already re turned, and by the same steamer that brought him came a mass of official and unofficial mail which may clear up the entire mystery. Grimes was the partner of Sutterle, the chief conspirator, who was recently seen in England, but is said to have suddenly disappeared from there and is now thought to be on the way to Africa.

From unofficial sources, chiefly from Hong ong newspapers, the following features of the

Sutterle, who left Philadelphia several years ago, leaving a most unsavory police record, was last year the American member of the Austrian firm of Spitzel & Co., of Hong Kong. He took a load of arms and ammunition, consisting of about tive hundred rifles and half a million rounds of cartridges, to Canton, ostensibly for which he applied and unwarrantably secured an American register, which it now appears was the real object of his trip to Canton, as he had been unable to clear the vessel from Hong Kong

OFFICIALS AT CANTON DECEIVED.

ing the vessel the Abby, Sutterle represented that the Canton authorities had rejected the cargo, but he could easily dispose of it at Singamit from the Chinese officials to reship the guns and other war material, which were now under the American flag. The Commissioner of Customs, Edward B. Drew, an Englishman, declined to clear the vessel, suspecting something wrong. The Chinese local authorities then offered to ship the arms to Hong Kong by one of the regular steamers or by a Chinese man-ofwar, at no expense to Sutterle, an offer which the latter promptly declined, for obvious rea-

Mr. Drew, acting on instructions from the Viceroy at Canton, then offered to allow the arms to be shipped by the Abby to Singapore on Sutterle giving a bond in the sum of 15,000 Kuping taels that the arms would be sent to Singapore and to no other place, and that Sutterle would produce to the Commissioner of Customs at Canton within six weeks of the date States Consul at Singapore that the five hundred rifles and the half million cartridges had duly arrived there on the Abby. Sutterle signed the bond and the Abby was cleared for Singapore. But she never reached there, nor has any recelpt from the United States Consul there materialized. As a matter of fact, the Abby went directly to Batangas, where she delivered her cargo to Aguinaldo's ag nts and was afterward caught by the McCulloch. It is said that not | SANTO DOMINGO INSURGENTS READY TO BEGIN only did Sutterle thus furnish arms and ammunition to the insurgents, but the Abby carried a passenger, one Etzel, who had been employed to instruct the insurgents in the use of the

Maxim guns which were a part of the cargo FACTS BROUGHT OUT IN COURT.

& suit at Canton, in which Mr. Drew, the Customs Commissioner at Canton, petitioned for the recovery of 15,000 taels from Sutterle, which amount was alleged to be due on the bond referred to above. Sutterle's answer by his attorbeys did not deny that he executed the bond, but his defence was "that it has never had any binding effect on him, or that he is or ever was under any legal obligation whatsoever by reason thereof." The contention of his counsel was practically that the local authorities, having once granted a permit to Sutterle, the Commis-Sioner of Customs had no right to interfere with the shipment or to exact the bond which Sut-

The Court decided against Sutterle individually and as a member of the firm of Spitzel & Co. surety on the bond, in the full amount of the bond, together with interest at 4 per cent from October 27, 1898, to date of payment of the judgment. Sutterle however, had disappeared, together with Spitzel, his principal partner, their business having been quietly disposed of to persons who did not suspect anything wrong.

## CONFIDENCE IN OTIS EXPRESSED.

Washington, July 29.-About ten days ago Secretary Alger sent a cable dispatch to General Otis saying that there was some criticism of him in the American press, but assuring him him in the American press, but assuring him in the American press, but as a fine press, but as a fi as known at the War Department, the only mes-

AMERICANS AID REBELS, sages sent by President McKinley to General WRIT SERVED ON OAKLEY. CARL SCHURZ POISONED Itis were those which have been made public and consisted of commendation of the General and the troops in the field for what they had EIGHT RECALCITRANT COUNCILMEN YET WELL KNOWN REFORMER'S NARROW

#### PEACE CONFERENCE CLOSED

ITS WORK REVIEWED AT THE FINAL SESSION AT THE HAGUE

SIXTEEN STATES SIGN THE ARBITRATION CONVENTION-FAREWELL REMARKS OF BARON DE STAAL AND OTHERS.

The Hague July 29.-The International Peace Conference met for its final sitting to-day, when It was announced that sixteen States had signed the arbitration convention, fifteen the other two conventions, seventeen the declaration prohibiting the throwing of projectiles or explosives from balloons, sixteen the declaration prohibit-

A letter was read from the Queen of Holland to the Pope asking his moral support of the Conference, and the reply, promising co-operation and recalling the fact that he had many times performed the function of arbitrator, and assuring Her Majesty that in spite of his present abnormal position the Pope would continue

ing the use of asphyxiating gases, and fifteen

to seek the advancement of civilization. Baron de Staal delivered the farewell address thanking the representatives of foreign States. He said the work accomplished, while not so complete as might be desired, was sincere, wise ereignty of individual States and international solidarity, apparently so opposing, had been reconciled by what they had accomplished. He affirmed that in time to come institutions which had their origin in the need of concord would

Minister Estournelles and Dr. Beaufort followed, the latter saying that if the Conference had not realized Utopian dreams, nevertheless it had disproved pessimistic forebodings, and public opinion and aid governments to solve the question of the limitation of armaments, which still remain a source of grave consideration for statesmen of all countries.

Baron de Staal then declared the Conference closed.

The three conventions dealing with arbitration, the laws and customs of war and the adaptation of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare were not signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, England, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Servia, Switzerland or Turkey. The United States only signed the arbitration convention and that under reserve. Rumania also made reservation

The three declarations prohibiting the throwing of explosives from balloons, the use of asphyxiating projectiles and the use of dumdum bullets were not signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, England, Italy, Japan Luxemburg, Servia or Switzerland, while the United States only signed the declaration regarding the throwing of explosives from

COMMENT ON THE CONFERENCE.

Berlin, July 29 .- The papers this week have been Conference at The Hague. The tone of the papers friendly to the Conference generally is one of dis-appointment that so little has been accomplished, while those opposing indulge in gleeful felicitations that no more was accomplished. The "Tagebiatt" considers that the form of arbitration adopted marks an important step toward securing the the tollsome way in which progress of international

were in the right who had been neither too of most important result "The Post" sees is that a method is now open to nations for settling difficulties, saying: "While the Conference has not ushered in the millennium, still it shows that the

peoples the blessings of peace."

The National-Liberal "Borsen-Zeitung" calls the final protocol a funeral oration, and says the re-

The "Kreuz-Zeitung," referring to the United States and England, says, "The nations that boasted loudest of their humanity made the stouest resistance to really practical humanitarian propositions." The "Kreuz-Zeitung" further points out that while England and the United States stood together, opposing the prohibition of bombs filled with nextous gases, the United States backed up England's refusal to abandon the dum-dum bullet.
"The platonic declaration of the Conference for the

England's refusal to abandon the dum-dum suited.

The platonic declaration of the Conference for the principles of the Czar's proclamation," the "Kreuz-Zeitung" continues. "introduces absolutely no change in existing conditions."

The Agrarian 'Deutsche Tages-Zeitung' makes merry over the friends of peace, whose cherished hopes are far from being realized.

The "Vorwaerts" gives the Conference a parting shot, cailing it a comedy. "The hardest work of the members," this journal says, "was to refrain from laughing in each other's faces at their own insincerity."

The Hague correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" says. "The American delegates are quite satisfied with the achievements of the Conference. They played a very happy role, which they were able to do through their conciliatory position. It was chiefly due to this position of the Americana that Germany was finally won over to the pian of a Permanent Arbitration Bureau, Mr. Holls and others told the correspondent that after Professor Zorn's speech, in which Germany's opposition to the permanency of the Arbitration Court was emphasized, the situation had grown critical, and it seemed probable that the Conference would dissevened probable that the Conference would dispend the properties and nothing the accomplished.

# REBELS AWAIT JIMINEZ.

Cape Haytlen, July 29.-Advices just received from the Dominican frontier, say that the insurgents have cut the telegraph wires in the neighborhood of Santiago de las Caballeros, and also near Moca. The insurgents in the western part of Santo Domingo await the arrival of Don Juan Isidoro Jiminez, under whose leadership

they expect to attack Santiago. Fort de France, July 29.-Tranquillity prevails at Monte Christi, but all the people are anxiously awaiting the important events which it is ex-

pected will occur shortly. General Pichardo, the Governor of the city, has taken all possible measures to repel any attack which may be made by the followers of Jiminez, one of the candidates for the Presidency of the

It is said that General Pichardo has advised the Government to issue a decree proclaiming amnesty for all Dominican exiles, with a view to

At La Vega Real General Don Pedro Bobea has taken steps to suppress outbreaks should they occur. Up to the present time perfect order has been maintained; but, notwithstanding that fact, all law abiding citizens have been called upon to bear arms and hold themselves in immediate readiness for service.

At Moca, where the people criticise harshly the laxity of the Governor, General Juan Gonza lez, many versions are in creditation regarding the killing of the Preside. One has it the assassin shot him with the muzzle of weapon held close to Heureaux's breast, weapon held close to Heureaux's breast, ing. in French, as he fired the fatal shots:
"Ah, tyrant! You are not worthy to govern benear."

TO BE FOUND.

John T. Oakley, vice-chairman of the Municipal Council, was served yesterday with the order ssued by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich on Thursday directing him and nineteen other members of the Council to appear before Justice Fitzgerald in Part I of the Supreme Court at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court in failing to authorize an issue of bonds for \$34,255 to pay for work on the new Hall of Records, as directed by the Court in a peremptory writ of mandamus. Mr. Oakley was found at Far Rockaway. This brings the total number of Councilmen who have been served up to twelve. It is thought the other eight, who are suspected of keeping out of the way intentionally, will be found before the Court

At the office of Keilogg, Rose & Smith, No. 120 Broadway, the law firm that is pushing the case for John Pierce, one of the Hall of Records contractors, it was said yesterday that whereabouts of Councilmen Stewart M. Brice and George B. Christman were unknown to the members of the firm. The other Councilmen not served are David L. Van Nostrand, George F. O'Grady, Benjamin J. Bodine, William J. Hyland, Francis F. Williams and Bernard C. Murray.

The learned Whalen, Tammany's Corporation Counsel, to whom the recalcitrant members of the Council applied for advice whether or not they should obey the order of the Supreme Court, has adopted a course of unusual wisdom. He will give them advice after he knows what the Court is going to do about it. Mr. Whalen has been trapped two or three times since he assumed the cares of office, into giving opinions on various points of law before the courts had got around to them. When the Courts did hand down their decisions Mr. Whalen's reputation suffered terribly. This time he proposes to take

interview with Mr. Whalen was published yesterday, in which he discussed the action of the twenty Councilmen who defied the Court, and therein he positively declined to pay the slightest attention to the resolution signed by the Mayor which referred the Court order to him for an attention to the resolution signed by the Mayor which referred the Court order to him for an opinion until after the Councilmen shall have appeared before the Court to-morrow to show ause why they should not be sent to jall for contempt. He seemed ill pleased that the Mayor had signed the resolution at all, and was inside to wash his hands of the whole affair,

saying.
"I don't care whether they go to jail or not. They certainly deserve it for their clearly expressed defiance of the Court. Why didn't they ask for my advice long ago? If they go to jail it may teach them a lesson. They will get no

### A SILVER MANIFESTO.

CHICAGO PLATFORM COMMITTEE AT-TACKS TAMMANY.

At the meeting of the State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy held on Friday night in the Teutonia Assembly Rooms it was said that an address that had been precared by the State Committee to the Democrats of New-York, and that was to have been given out that night, would be given out later. The address was sent out for publication yesterday, and is us

follows: were secured in their control of the Government. So hopeless was the condition of the party that the chance of enjoying the spolis of office was not a sufficient inducement to lead the political bosses and corruptions: to seek to control the convention. For the first time in several years it was possible for a truly Democratic convention to assemble, whose delegates represented the Democratic or true Democracy asserted itself. The party refused to be encumbered longer with the burdens of Clevelandism, it relegated false leaders to the rear, and it adopted as a platform a clear and simple statement of the eternal principles of Democracy. Under the inspiring leadership of William Jennings Bryan and against the combined forces of intimication, corruption and plutocracy, the Democracy of this Nation waged the greatest campaign ever fought in American history. By the nomination of Bryan the Democratic party became worthy of its notiest traditions and over 6,560,000 voters were counted as having voted for its candidate.

Since that convention Tammany Hall, as at pres-

this Nation waged the greatest campaign ever fought in American history. By the nomination of Bryan the Democratic party became worthy of its noblest traditions and over 6.50,000 voters were counted as having voted for its candidate. Since that convention Tammany Hall, as at present organized, has been the bitterest enemy of the principles of the Democratic party. Tammany Hall, 1957, repudiated the National platform and nominated as its candidate for Mayor of New-York one who had not openly supported the party in 1898. In response to a demand expressed at a truly Democratic convention Henry George was nominated upon a platform which reaffirmed the platform adopted at Chicago.

In 1898 the so called regular Democratic State Convention, acting under domination of Tammany Hall and the venal leaders who control that organization, again repudiated the platform of the party. The Chicago Platform Democracy determined that their principles and platform should not be thus ignored, and called a State Convention at Syracuse and prepared to nominate by petition an independent ticket. But in the last hour of the last day in which the certificate of nomination was required by law to be filed with the Secretary of State, the certificate of nomination from Ulster County was, through the criminality of the so called leaders of the regular Democracy of this State contemptibly and lawlessly destroyed in the law office of David B. Hill.

This crime made it impossible that the Chicago Platform Democracy should be represented by candidates upon the official ballot of the State.

Since that time the Chicago Platform Democracy has perfected a permanent organization in this State may find expression. It will, in obedience to this sentiment, strive for the reaffirmation of the Chicago Platform Democracy the instrument through which this purpose shall be accomplished. We take this occasion to warn the people that the monopolists of this country by "criminal aggressions," perpetrated upon a foreign people, are enclosed to the permanent of

## DOUBTS IN PRETORIA.

PROPOSED JOINT INQUIRY MUST INCLUDE

Pretoria, July 29.-The general tone of the Parliamentary debate is regarded as satisfactory, but doubt is expressed in official quarters as to the acceptability of the proposed joint inquiry unless it shall include all questions in

DEWEY VISITS IMPERIAL STABLES.

THE ADMIRAL LEAVES THE OLYMPIA FOR

Trieste, July 29.-Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Captain B. P. Lamberton, commander of the United States cruiser Olympia; Flag Lieutenant Thomas M. Brumby and Consul Door, visited the imperial stables at Lopizza to-day, returning on board the Olympia this afternoon.

ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

PTOMAINES IN FISH EATEN ON TUESDAY MADE HIM VERY ILL, BUT HE IS IMPROVING RAPIDLY.

Carl Schurz, the well known reformer, has had a narrow escape from death by ptomaine poisoning. He now lies very ill at his home in this city, No. 16 East Sixty-fourth-st. There are two nurses constantly in attendance, be sides Dr. Jacoby and Mr. Schurz's son and daughter. Mr. Schurz had been spending the summer with his son, Carl L. Schurz, and his daughter, at their summer home at Lake George. The summer outing had greatly improved him, and he was in excellent health until Tuesday evening of this week.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Schurz, accompanied by Dr. Jacoby, who has also been at the lake, started for this city. When it became time for dinner Mr. Schurz ordered some bass. of which he is particularly fond. While eating it he detected a foreign flavor, but did not mention it to Dr. Jacoby at the time. When he reached his home in this city Mr. Schurz began to vemit, and showed symptoms of being poisoned.

Dr. Jacoby, who accompanied Mr. Schurz to the house, saw that it was a case of ptomaine poisoning, and applied the usual remedies. put his patient to bed and called in two professional nurses. The patient continued to grow rse during the night, and his son and daughter were telegraphed for from Lake George.

On Wednesday morning grave doubts we expressed as to the recovery of Mr. Schurz, but the crisis was passed in safety, and Mr. Schurz showed marked signs of improvement in the night. On Thursday morning, however, there was a slight change for the worse, but the patient recovered and has been gaining steadily ever since. It is now thought that he will be able to leave his bed by to-morrow night, unless there is another change for the worse, and that is not thought probable.

Mr. Schurz is still weak from the effects of the poison. Last evening he said that he realized that he had a close call. He suffered severe pains throughout the illness, and considers it very fortunate that Dr. Jacoby had accompanied him to his home. He attributes the illness to the fish which he ate. Mr. Schurz wonders how he could have been poisoned, as all fish eaten at the hotels near the lake are caught

in that body of water.

Carl L. Schurz said last evening that his father had had a very narrow escape from death. He thought that if it had not been for the excellent health which his father was enjoying he would have succumbed to the poison. He said that he would remain in the city until his father's complete recovery, and would then take him back to Lake George, where he take him back to Lake George, where he could

Dr. Jacoby says that Mr. Schurz's wonderful vitality saved him.

The news of Mr. Schurz's illness did not reach

The news of Mr. Schurz's illness did not reach the public until yesterday morning, during the day his son was kept busy opening telegrams and receiving callers, who asked concerning his father's condition. With the exception of a few intimate friends, none of the callers were permitted to see the patient. The telegrams were from all over the country.

It is expected that if Mr. Schurz continues to improve he will be able to return to his cottage at Lake George on Wednesday next.

ONE DEAD: ONE MAY DIE.

SERIOUS INJURIES RECEIVED IN BROOK-LYN TROLLEY ACCIDENTS.

VICTIM OF ONE MISHAP SUCCUMBS WHEN

TAKEN FROM THE TRACKS-SIX HURT IN A CRASH.

Early this morning an unknown man was run down by a Third-ave, car at Forty-eighth-st. The car was on its way to Coney Island. The man was so firmly wedged under the car that the wrecking crew at the Fifty-eighth-st. stables had to be called on, and the car jacked up before he could be taken out. He died as

soon as he was removed from the tracks. He was fairly well tossed, but there was nothing in his possession which would lead

One person was probably fatally injured and five others slightly hurt by a Brooklyn Rapid Transit trolley car of the Hamburg-ave. line night at Riverdale and Rockaway aves. The accident was due to the driver of the wagon attempting to cross the track in front of the trolley car, which was approaching at fair speed. The following were the persons injured-

DONLIN. Michael, thirty-five years old, of Howard and Atlantic aves; sprained ankle.

ROTHCHILD. Moses, twenty-three years old, of No. No. ROTHCHILD. Manuel, twenty-six years old, same address; contusions of legs.

ROTHCHILD. Manuel, twenty-six years old, same address; contusions of legs.

SLOAN, Julius, forty-five years old, of No. 14 Jardine Place, contusions. SMITH, Julius fifteen years old, of No. 1.780 Pitkins-ave.; contustons.

The two Rothchilds and Julius Smith were riding in the wagon, and the other persons injured were seated on the front seat of the trolley car. The wagon was wrecked, William Mc-Carthy, of No. 264 Rockaway-ave., was the motorman, and William Holmes, of No. 356 Sixteenth-st., was the conductor of the car.

## DIED FROM NEGLECT.

PATIENT OF "DIVINE HEALING" DENIED EVEN A BOWL OF BROTH-PRAYERS FAILED.

Chicago, July 29 (Specia).—Mrs. Annetta Flanders died at St. Luke's Hospital Thursday night as the result of acute blood poisoning induced by neglect and lack of medical attendance. For over a week prior to her removal to the hospital she had been attended by Mrs. Henrikka Bratz, a follower. been attended by Mrs. Henrikka Bratz, a follower of John Alexander Dowle, who excluded physicians and friends from the room. Finally, when death was near at hand, she was taken to the hospital. It was then too late for medical skill to have any effect, however, and Mrs. Flanders died.

Mrs. Flanders was the wife of Edward Flanders, an employe of the Featherstone Cycle Company, boarding at the home of Mrs. Alexander Fraser, No. 1,608 Indiana-ave. Her home was at Murphys-No. 1,008 indiana-ave. Her home was at Murphys-boro, Ill., where she grew up an active member of the Lutheran Church. After coming to Chicago she became interested in the doctrines of Dowle, whose hotel and various printing and business houses are conducted under the name "Zion." and who is known as the general overseer of the "Christian Catholic Church." Two weeks ago she became ili, and when a phy-

Two weeks ago she became il, and when a physician was suggested she insisted that relief should be brought from "Zion," and Mrs. Bratz appeared. Throughout the three days that Mrs. Flanders suffered Mrs. Bratz prayed long and fervently. A little girl was born to Mrs. Flanders, but despite the prayers Mrs. Flanders began to fall, and then the woman whose home she shared appeared at the door and, with tears in her eyes, begged that she might be allowed to administer a bowl of broth might be allowed to administer a bowl of broth or other nutriment to the patient. To this Mrs. Bratz only shook her head, and Mrs. Fraser and her granddaughter were both turned away. The days passed, but Mrs. Franders only grew worse, and when she could no longer hear the cries of her habe and draw it to her, the husband, who had remained silent through it all, gave way to his doubts and summoned Dr. H. D. Peterson, of Eighteenth-st, and Michigan-ave.

Mrs. Flanders was then removed to St. Luke's

Hospital, and died soon after. Mrs. Bratz insists the patient would have lived had her husband been a believer. Attorney John A. Barnes, of the State Board of Health, is investigating, and will prose-

TWO ENGINEERS KILLED-NO INFORMA-TION ABOUT PASSENGERS,

night Erie passenger vestibuled train No. 7, for Buffalo and Cleveland, leaving New-York at Lackawaxen, only two cars escaping the flames. The train consisted of buffet car, two passenger coaches and two Pullman cars. The wreck occurred during a storm, which caused a landslide. A freight train was first wrecked, and the passenger train plunged into the freight wreck. Both engineers were killed, but no information about passengers is obtainable.

The passenger train passed Port Jervis at 10:25 p. m., and a half hour later was a burning heap. Nothing is known about passengers, but in the sleepers for Buffalo and Cleveland are at least a dozen passengers each. In the darkness of to-night's storm work at the wreck is slow, and little will be known until daylight. No Erie train from New-York will be likely to reach here until late on Sunday. tra Erie train No. 3 will be made up at Susquehanna, Penn., getting to Buffalo near noon o-morrow. Trains from New-York after 7 clock are stopped by the wreck.

Pullman cars for Buffalo and Cleveland were not destroyed and that the sleeping passengers All telegraph lines at scene of wreck are

Later-There is reason to believe that the

#### FOUGHT A STUBBORN FIRE. MANY FIREMEN OVERCOME AT A BLAZE IN NORTH MOORE-ST.

DENSE SMOKE TOO MUCH FOR THEM-TWO INJURED BY FLYING HOSE NOZ-ZLES-SIX TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL.

One of the most stubborn fires the men of the New-York Fire Department have been called on to fight in years took place last night in North Moore-st. A score of firemen were over-Nearly \$150,000 damage was caused by the five story brick building, Nos. 55, 57 and 59 North Moore-st., and owned by the Trinity Corporation. The dense smoke hung over the streets and river for hours, while firemen remained on duty all night, the ruins still smoking. Not even a clew of the cause of the fire is known, though there is nothing suspicious

POWER, WILLIAM, Engine No. 9, overcome by smoke. CONWAY, JOHN, Engine No. 55, broken ankle. PETER F., Engine No. 6, arm cut; overcome

STUPP, JOHN, Engine No. 30, right ankle broken.

The fire was discovered in the sub-cellar of the building occupied by the William P. Sandford Manufacturing Company by Policeman Rappolt, of the Leonard-st. station. He saw smoke coming in a cloud from the grating or ventilator in front of the building, and he ran to North Moore and Greenwich sts. to send in an alarm. Meantime a truckman, who had also seen the smoke, jumped off his truck, and, running to the front door of the place, managed to oatter open the door, thus enabling the firemen to get a quick stream on the fire as soon as

The entire building had been closed for several hours, all the windows being locked by iron shutters, and the firemen when they arrived

sent in a second and then a third alarm. The smoke at once began to pour out in volumes as the firemen battered down window shutters, and it rolled into the street and over housetops, choking the firemen and hanging like

The fire speedily made its way up the elevator shaft to every floor. Two fireboats steamed up te a nearby plef and sent water through hose lines to the fire. Water Tower No. 1 stood in tront of the building and poured two powerful

One of the lines fell out of the grasp of half a dozen men who were overcome at once by the smoke. The nozzle flew about, knocking over firemen and eluding the grasp of those who tried to seize it. Every man on the roof was drenched. John Conway, of Engine 55, tried to grasp the nozzle and the big piece of brass hit him in the ankle, knocking him down and breaking the leg at the ankle. He was carried down a ladder by two half suffocated firemen and then taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

The frent of the burning building had a shed running the entire length of it and at the same height as that of the building next door, occu-pled by Sheehan & Company, wholesale grocers. A big crowd of firemen were on this shed fight-ing the fire through the smoke, which was raping the fire through the smoke, which was rapidly overcoming them. One by one the men fell down on the shed and they were carried by other firemen, themselves almost overcome, across this shed to the shed of the Seeman store, and taken into that building through a window. More than a dozen men were stricken down by the dense smoke and they fell rolling on the roof. It was with the greatest difficulty that the men could see one another.

Chaplain Johnson, who answered the fire on the third alarm, administered to these men as they lay in the Seeman building. After ambulances had been summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital and two surgeons had treated the men all except three went back to work despite the caution that they ought not to do it.

the men all except three went back to work despite the caution that they ought not to do it. Chief Croker directed the men to break a hole in the rear wall, while some of the others were trying to smash the iron shutters, and a big hole was cut in the wall, into which streams were directed. Hose lines were run through the house of Mrs. Lehing, at No. 50 Beach-st., in the rear. Holes were also cut in the roof by firerear. Holes were also cut in the roof by fire-

men.

Fireman John Stripp was at work on an extension ladder of the building in the rear when he fell and broke his ankle.

Fireman Peter F. Murphy, of Engine No. 6, was at work with his company on the roof when the smoke half suffocated the men, and they lost their hold on a big hose line. Murphy tried to catch the nozzle, when it hit him, cutting his wrist and arm, and drenching him. He was taken to the hospital.

The firemen could not stand the smoke for many consecutive minutes, and they had to leave the building every one in awhile to get air.

air.

It was 9 o'clock before the fire broke through the roof of the building, and at about the same time the firemen began to get it under control. They had hose lines from all sides pouring water wilding, and after a time these

They had hose lines from all sides pouring water on the burning building, and after a time these streams told. Chief Croker announced about 9 o'clock that the fire was under control, and a little later it was practically out, though he said men would have to be at the place all night.

The firemen estimated the losses as follows: Seeman & Co., \$30,000; Booth & Co., \$15,000; Sandford Manufacturing Company, \$20,000; E. B. Smith, \$5,000 and Potter & Wrightington, \$10,000. The building was damaged to the extent of \$30,000. The Seeman company in its own building lost from water \$20,000.

The building was leased by Smith and sublet to all the others. Only the walls of the building are intact.

NEW FAST TRAIN TO DETROIT. The New-York Central's "Detroit Special" stops at Garrison, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Rhineciffe, Catskill, Hudson, Albany, Schenectady, Utlea, etc. Duning, Sleeping and Parior Cars. Connects at Albany for Saratoga.—Advi.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PARIS.

AN ERIE TRAIN WRECKED. TROUBLE BREWING IN FRANCE'S CHIEF

Elmira, N. Y., July 29.-At 11 o'clock to- VIRULENCE OF ATTACK ON THE GOVERN MENT-IMPORTANCE OF DE NEGRIER'S

> DOWNFALL-RUMORS OF FURTHER DISCIPLINARY MEASURES.

INT CAME TO THE TRIBUNE! Paris, July 29 .- The political barometer is falling, and the atmosphere of the Boulevards is elements that caused the Boulanger cyclone are gathering in consistency and threaten to form a new storm centre of perhaps equal intensity. The Nationalists, Anti-Semitics and the Cierical Reaction, adopting former Boulanger tactics are striving tooth and nail to unite against the present regime all the available factors of discontent and disorder. The Judets, the Rocheforts, the Millevoyes and the Drumonts are making supreme appeals to the Chauvinism of the masses by ignoring or distorting the facts the full bench of the Court of Cassation. By sort of counter-irritant method these apostles of revolution are diverting the public mind from

the strict legal issues into which the forthcom

ing trial at Rennes has been resolved by the

unanimous decision of thirty-seven judges, com-

posing the highest tribunal of the nation

of heroic lying. The "Petit Journal" does not hesitate to proclaim in a flaming leader that it is the German Emperor who is compelling the Cabinet to order the Rennes court martial to acquit Dreyfus, and that Gallifet's removal of General Négrier is "a preliminary victory wo by the German Army on the eastern frontier of France." Meanwhile, several of the most vio lent Dreyfus organs seem also to have lost their heads, and shower indiscriminate abuse upor the army, which is at once taken advantage of by the reactionary press to endeavor to diseminate disloyalty and dissatisfaction among officers and soldiers, the policy of the enemies of the Republic now being to prevent the masses from considering the Dreyfus trial in its purel; legal aspects, and to raise new issues based

Outside of France it does not yet seem to be understood that not one of the score of dramatic sensations that have characterized the Dreyfus affair during five years has made such a deep impression on the public mind as the punishment of General Negrier. This time it is not a mere bit of melodrama enacted by a curbstone politician like Déroulède, or a brigadier at the head of a couple of line regiments, like General Roget, but punishment for an act of insubordination is inflicted upon the commander of an army composed of four army corps, occupying the lines of defence of the eastern frontier, destined to meet the first shock of the enemy in time of war. Neither the Government nor the public can close its eyes to the fact that the seditious language attributed to General Negrier is merely an expression of the opinion held by some of the most brilliant army leaders. General Negrier has received over two thousand visiting cards and a thousand complimentary letters, and shouts of "Vive Negrier!" resounded yesterday at the review of the Garde Républi-

caine at the Champs Elysée. It is the custom for the Supreme Council o War to assemble on the first Thursday of each month, consequently on August 3 General de Gailifet, in his capacity as Minister of War, will preside at this Council, the members of which are General Jamont, Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, and Generals Hervé, Giovannelli, ere Zurlinden, Zede and Duchesne The vacancy caused by the removal of Genera Negrier is not yet filled, and it is already whispered that further disciplinary measures are likely to follow. Many prominent officers belong to families imbued with hereditary hatred of the Republic, and the discontented element is unbut, barring these would-be Prætorians, the rank

and file of the army is Republican to the core. Gallifet to-day is the only man in France who can keep the generals in order. It may be acdepted in the United States as a foregone conclusion that he will not shrink from employing

An incident at the review of the Garde Républicaine yesterday illustrates the ferocity which a Parisian mob is occasionally capable of, During the march past a few gamins recognized Adjutant Buxain, who in 1894 executed that portion of the sentence requiring the degradation of Dreyfus by stripping him of the insignia of his rank, breaking his sword, etc. Shouts of "Vive Buxain!" and "A bas le traitre!" were heard, but the majority of those present refused to take part in this brutal demonstration, more

painful to Adjutant Buxain than to any one

Quesnay de Beaurepaire has unwittingly rendered excellent service to Maltres Demange and ing his enquête and denunciation of Dreyfus, which fills two pages in to-day's "Echo de Paris." Quesnay de Beaurepaire refrains from naming the thirty-one witnesses, but he cites what he declares these witnesses say they are willing to testify; but the vast network of the ex-magistrate's denunciation does not contain ten lines relevant. The evidence largely consists of fragments of conversations alleged to have taken place in cafés, restaurants, street corners or in cabs. The remarks attributed to German officers have a Munchausen flavor amusing enough to read during the dog days, but more creditable to Quesnay de Beaurepaire in his capacity as a novelist than as a jurist.

Tribune correspondent met Emile Zola spinning along rapidly on his wheel, taking what he calls his air cure. Zola has become a skilful amateur photographer, and carries a small, compact instrument on the handlebar of his bicycle, taking snap shots at anything of interest. He has three hundred views, mostly of day lahorers, tramps and beggars, which he photographed when in England. He says he does not intend to go to Rennes during the Dreyfus trial, declares that he will not write any novel or play referring to the Dreyfus affair, and states that he has refused most tempting offers to lecture on the subject in the United States and England. He concluded the conversation in the following words: "It would be mean and ignoble of me to make money out of the Drey-

The French wheat crop now being harvested in ideal weather will be undoubtedly above the average, the harvest lasting longer than usual because much of the wheat which was flattened on the ground by the thunderstorms of the last fortnight cannot be cut by machine, but must be cut by hand.

A number of prominent Americans still remain in Paris. Ambassador Porter is back from Aix-les-Bains. The Anglo-American judges and counsellors of the Venezuela Commission have cleared up its matters satisfactorily as far as the year 1648, and are steadily proceeding with their labors, which are interspersed with